## ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

The steamship Ariel, Cap'. Lefevre, belonging to the Vanderbilt line of steamships, has arrived with two hundred and twenty pa sengers and a full and valuable eargo of French and a nglish merchandise. The Ariel sailed from Havre on the morning of the 13th inst. and arrived off Cowes on the evening of that day. By her we receive copies of the London Journals of the 13th inst, which places us in the possession of news one day later than that received by the Africa.

Consols sold for money at 87] to 87]; for account, Och Nov., 871 to 877.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Cerrespondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855. The English, rather humilisted by the wanton slaughter at the Redan, and acknowledging their defeat willingly, though the French magnanimously give them a share in the triumph, turn zew against their con mander-in-chief, whose nullity has been so strikingly proved by his own not very truthful report. Not one of all the many correspondents of the London press dares to excuse Gen. Simpson; this jury of intelligent and impartial Englishmen condemned him with remarkable unanimity, and held him responsible for the mismanagement which led to the disgrace of the Hedan. The Times assaults him now vioently; and representing in the present case the celongs of the great majority of the educated

lasses, insists strongly upon his instantaneous re-call. It is scarcely credible that the authorities at the Horse Guards should not yield to the torrent of public opinion. They are willing to replace the unlucky and utterly unfit commander of the British troops in the Crimea by some younger general— probably Gen Markham or Eyre—but they wish to give Gen. Simpson one more chance for rehabil-We fear his fate will resemble that of his predecessor, Lord Raglan, who, under parallel circumstances, could not retrieve his name, and had to atone for his want of capacity by death in consequence of disappointment and exhaustion. Sir Alexander Malet, the English ambassador at

the Frankfort Diet, has lately distinguished himself in a rather undiplomatic way. At a public dinner at Hamburg in Germany, given in honor of the victory of Sevastopol he most openly accused the King of Prussia and his government of unloyal sympathies for Russia, and declared him responsi-ble for the calamities which the continuation of the war entails upon Europe He deliberately said that the people of Prussia did not share the policy of the king, and threw all the blame on the august bead of Frederic William IV. This is rather strong language for a diplomatist even in an after dinner eeh, and will not fail to lead to a sharp diplo matic correspondence with Prussia, and to an open accusation of the English policy by the conserva-tive papers of Europe for fostering a revolution-ary spirit in Germany as well as in Italy. There are some sanguine supporters of the ministry who explain such flirting with the oppressed nationali-ties by Lord Palmerston's tendency of doing something for a reconstruction of the map of Europe; but I am sorry to say that Lord Palmerston has no such tendency, and would leave Sicily, Naples, Poland, and Prussia in the lurch, should any of those countries rise upon the faith of the semi-

official insugation of the noble lord. The condition of the Danubian Principalities must seen occupy the attention of the Western Powers, and bring about new Conferences with Austria and Turkey. When in 1848 Russia occu-pied Moldavia and a portion of Wallachia, under the plea of suppressing and preventing a Socialist revolution, and of enforcing the suzerainty of the Sultan, together with Russian protection, a tem-porary convention was signed between the Porto and the Czar, which regulated the affairs of the Principalities. The new Hospodars, Stirbey and Ghika, were appointed for Wallachia and Moldavia, but only for seven years—the term of their office ex-piring in May, 1856. By the declaration of war between Turkey and Russia all the former treaties, and with them the Russian protectorate, being abrogated, there exists no legal difficulty in regulating the condition of the Danubian Principalities for the future, and in uniting them, if necessary, under a prince, either elective or hereditary, or in organizing their government in a way which, debarred from Russian interference, might prove in future a barrier against the encrosehments of The neighborhood of Austria, and her present occupation of the Principalities, ensures her a most important place in those negotiations, which cannot be delayed longer than until Novemher or December, since the present order of things ceases legally in May, 1856, in the Principalities. The Conferences, then, are to be the continuation of the Vienna Conferences, and their results will proves sufficient test of the spirit in which the Western Powers are to continue the war in 1856, showing whether the English Ministers are in when they speak of the integrity of the Turkish Empire and the necessity of arresting the progress of Russia in the East. We have not yet beard any place or date mentioned for these Con-ferences. Still I do not doubt they will soon be convened, especially as the Wallachiaus are dis-satisfied with their present Hospodar, Stirbey, she leans altogether upon the support of the Austrian army of occupation, and scarcely disguises his dislike of England and France.

The Czar has recently dismissed several generals who were engaged in the disastrous battle of the Chernaya, and has put them on the retired list. The embodiment of the Russian militia progresses with the utmost rapidity. St. Petersburgh papers mention already 198 "doushines"—that is to say, battalions—as fully equipped, armed, and under drill; while six of them have actually arrived in the Crimea ready to take the field. The last defeats of the Russians have raised the activity of the Government, and the organization of means of defence proportionate to the extent of the Empire proceeds with unabated vigour.

There cannot be any doubt that Lord Palmerston and Napoleon have a settled plan about the affairs of Italy. While the Neapol tan difficulties are far from being settled, the Emperor of France has made strong remonstrations at Rome advising the Pope to secularize the administration and to accept Napoleon, which for about ten years has already been at a former time the law of the country, and therefore is no novelty in Italy. The Pope declined to accept the advice, and Nap answer to Pio IX, on the refusal is said to have been couched in rather strong and ominous language. The King of Sardinia has the measles, but being convalescent, his visit to Paris is only postpened, and not altogether abandoned: it is likewise connection with the Italian policy of the Western Powers. In Spain matters also look very serious. Espartero and O'Donnell have carried their scheme for the dismissal of all the persons attached to the royal household who were appointed by the reactionary ministry. The Ministers have seized several thousand copies of proclamations calling upon the people in the name of the Queen to deliver her from her constitutional Ministers. It is sure that the Queen had assented to the plot in which her household and the King consort were implicated.

Telegraphic dispatches from Trieste again mention the offer of the French government for man-aging the finances of the Sultan. The same proposition was made last year, but refused by the Turkish government. Kars holds out, though the Russians have lately gained some success against a portion of the Turkish cavalry: Erzeroum is entirely out of danger. Baron Prokesh, the Austrian diplematist, will shortly depart for Constantinople: diplematist, will shortly depart for Constantinopie; he is the old enemy of Lord Redeliffe; Lord Pal-merston mey therefore soon be involved in difficulties with Austria on account of diplomatic squab bles at Pera. The English ambassador at Constantineple has not overcome against Mehemet Ali, and holds no intercours has not overcome his antipathy with the newly appointed Kapudan Pasha, who, if Lord Redeliffe remains embassador

will soon make friendship with Baron Prokesh. The latest Vienna rumors speak of the English embassador's recall in consequence of his overbearing behavior toward the Sultan; should this report be confirmed all Constantinople will feel happy, since the proverbial irritability and had temper of the noble lord have made him a bugbear to the society of Pers, as well as to the

Beenforcements for the French and Sardinian armies in the Crimes are now sgain sent off with speed from Marseilles, Toulon and Genoa; the campage from marsenes, round and Genoa the campaign is, therefore, not yet verging to its end for the present year, and important eperations in the field are in contemplation. Simpson and Della Marmera are to keep Balaklara, Kamiesh and Section 1985. vastepel, while Marshal Pelissier is to turn the Russian position from Eupatoria and the pass of Aitodor, (Hagois Theodoros, corrupted into Aito Meantime, the Czar reviews his troops and visits the arsenals of Nikolaieff; and it is said that after the great council of war held at the last mentioned place, it was decided to defend the Crimea step by step. Prince Gorchakoff, whose administrative talents are indisputable, is to take the porte-feuille of war in St. Petersburg, while Mouravieff replaces him in the army of the

Germany begins to awaken from her lethargic apathy. Scarcely were the Wirtemberg Chambers dissolved for having express-d the wish of a reorganization of the Federal Frankfort Diet, than the Bavarian Chambers take the same viewand re quire the Government to take the initiative of the reform of the German Federation. In Prussia the elections are decidedly oppositional in their ma-jority and unless the Kings of Bavaria and Prussia follow the example of their colleague of Wirtem berg, the agitation for reforming the Federal Diet will spread all over the country. The visit of the Wurtemberg and of the Regent of Baden to King Fred-rick William IV seems to be in connection with the behavior of the Chambers.

The Augsburg Gazette of Sept. 27 contains an excellent critique on the military operations of the allies, under the title of "The new Napoleon stratery;" the gallant author, a distinguished Prussian officer, comes to the same conclusion as the military reviewer of the war in The Tribune, viz: that the privates of the allied army fight like heroes, while the commanding officers are all under medicerity. A Russian efficer at Sevastopol expressed the same opinion still more graphically: "It is an army of lions," said he, "led by don-

The telegraph announces the bombardment of Has on the 27th of Sept. by the Baltic fleet and of the north fort of Sevastopol on the 29th. Both remained without any practical result.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1855. The money market of London has been disturbed for the last week by a mysterious operation of the Bank of France, which bought gold to the amount of about four millions sterling to London. The sudgen drain torced the Bank of England to raise its rate of discount, to the great inconvenience of the English merchants, contracting the circulation suddenly and apparently without sufficient reason Many explanations have been suggested for the French operations, but all of them are entirely at variance with the well-known character of the French Bank for soundness and foresight. The mystery could not be well explained, but it seems that even the sharp money dealers of the London Stock Exchange are not sufficiently informed of the state of things in Lastern Europe, which affords at once a much more plausible reason for the drain of gold The Austrian se called National Bank has long ago become entirely subservient to the Austrian Government; since 1830 it has been nothing more than a branch of the ministry of finances. The revolution of 1848 suddenly disclosed the fact that the Eark was insolvent on account of the money advanced to the Government without such security as would enable the Bank to pay her notes in cash accordingly an order in council made the bank notes a legal tender and allowed the Bank to stop cash payment. The currency in Austria was in that way converted into paper currency, and the extension of the issue of paper soon put a premium on geld and silver, which since 1848 varied between gold and silver, which since 1848 varied between twenty and thirty five per cent. Commercial en-terprise, stimulated for a while by the increasing amount of paper notes, soon became a kind of gembling, and the monetary difficulties increased day by day in the Austrian empire until bankruptey stared in the eyes of the Austrian ministers. Un-der such eigenmetances, the control of the control of the conder such eircumstances Baron Bruck, a clever but reckless financier, was called to the administration of finances. He at once saw that the anomalous position of the Austrian Bank was the chief reason of the difficulties. The shareholders made enormous profits on the bank notes issued, which were not covered to more than ten per cent by bullion. Still the Bank could not be forced to resume payment in cash before the debt of the State was canceled. Baron Bruck there fore offered the crown estates to the Bank to the amount of one hundred and seventy millions florins as security for the debt of the State, giving the right to the Bank of selling them successively for bank notes, with the obligation of resuming cash payment in a stated time, not yet made known to the public. The Austrian Bank must now provide for this emergency and probably makes use of the Bank of France for the state of the Bank of France for the such an operation. This would sufficiently explain the drain of gold from London to the Continent. The Austrian bank got beside a charter for establishing another institution, similar to the French Credit Mobillier, which, without issuing notes, has the power of lending money on real property, and on securities quoted at the Vienna exchange, and of borrowing money upon its own credit in order to give a stimulus to enterprise. The capital of this new branch of the Austrian bank is to be two millions sterling, paid in by the shareholders in gold. Whether these operations will be able to prop up the credit of Austria remains to be seen, but they make a great influx of gold to Austria necessary for the next few months, which, as to the present condition of currency n Europe, cannot fail to exert a great pressure on the London money market. The deficient harvest of France will likewise prevent American gold from flowing to Europe, and a crisis can scarcely be avoided in Paris during Winter or Spring. All the securities therefore go down at a rate not warranted by the expenses of the war, since the greater portion of the recklessly squandered sums wanders into the pockets of government contractors and merchants; it is only the smallest part which remains in the East, scarcely more than the new Turkish loan, amounting to five millions ster-The Greeks and Armenians in the East, and civilized Turkish Pashas make great fortunes; the peasants of Bulgaria and Asia Minor get handsome profits; but the custom of hoarding. which prevails in the East, absorbs those sums from the circulating medium of Europe. Silver is, meantime, flowing to China, where the civil war likewise encourages hoarding, and the pay of the two contending armies makes an increase the circulating medium unavoidable. The silver currency of India has in this way been absorbed by China, and silver is rapidly flowing from Europe to

The operations of the Allied armies in the Crimes have at last begun. The French took the field on the 23d of September. They have made a slight advance from the valley of Baidar toward Khuter Mackenzie, while on the 29th General D'allonville had a smart cavalry encounter with the Russians on the way from Eupatoria to Sympheropol. The Russians were worsted, and lost six guns and two hundred and fifty horses, and General Korff had to fall back toward Sympher-A road from the Baidar valley to the hights of the Belbek is now rapidly con-structing by the French, who trust to have sufficient time for turning the Russian army and forcing it to retreat before the bad weather sets in Western papers are most sanguine about their success: still the immense accumulation of stores in, and the new works rising every day around. the north forts sufficiently show the intention of the Russians not to evacuate Sevastopol and the

Negotiations are going on and are nearly closed to satisfaction between Spain and the Allies. Next Spring Spain is to send thirty thousand men to the the same conditions as Piedmont, viz: a guaranteed loan, and a general guarantee of her worldly possessions civil and military on a large possessions—that is to say, Cuba. As to Naples. | caliga, and scating myself in company with two

The Monitour blames severely a letter of Lucien Murat to The Times, in which the prince declared himself in favor of the unity and independence of Italy, remarking that he did not put forward claims; but after Piedmont has acknowledged the claims; but after Piedmont has acknowledged the statu quo of Italy by her accession to the western alliance, whose declaration of war and principles openly avowed that no alteration of the map of 1 urope was intended. The English flotilla has not yet appeared off Naples but a great agitation reigns in Sicily and at Naples, though the upper classes are nervous about the next future fearing less the appearance of next future fearing lest the appearance of the English fleet should become the signal for a rising of the lazzarani in favor of the "santi-sima "Madonna" and their "unico and assolute pad "rope" the King for killing and plundering the middle and upper classes. The power of King Pon ba rests exclusively upon Swiss bayonets and

the strictto of the rabble.

As to Denmark, the sham Constitution has been adopted by the Diet, but Prince Frederic, uncle to the King and heir apparent to the throne, refuses to sign it; he is altogether an absolutist. The negotiations of the ministers at Paris about the Sound dues have led to no result, and it is expected that the court of St. Petersburg will now step in as the mediating power, offering a reduc-tion of the dues, instead of their abolition. Count Nesselsode seems to have fallen out of the graces of the Emperor, and Prince Seniavine is mentioned

as his possible successor. The London Times, proud of its immense circulation, returns to its furious attacks on all who displease it Its thundering articles against Gen. Simpson, the Duke of Somerset Dr. Andrew Smith, Mr. Eright and especially against Sir Cornwall Lewis, all appearing within one week, startled the public by their brilliancy and bold-

FROM AN AMERICAN IN THE RUSSIAN SERVICE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. TAVASTHECS, Finland, Sept. 22, 1855.

After more than a month's stay in St. Peters burg, we at length succeeded in completing our arrangements with Mr. Pelecas, chief of the medical department of his Majesty's government. This seeming delay, is not to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the fact that the minutest details of every department of this vast empire have to pass in review and obtain the sanc tion of one man-the Emperor. The strict sys. tem of accountability which is everywhere enforced, renders all officials chary of assuming responsibility, and hence, before closing any business transaction not authorized by existing law or warranted by precedent, all wait until the proposed act ascends, step by step, to the chief source of power and obtains his sanction. Consequently. delays in this country, instead of being dangerous, are actually necessary, and those who bring their grist to the Emperor's mill must anticipate them and make up their minds to wait in patience. This to an American is a difficult task, as I have learned by experience, but by allowing my impatience a harmless effertescence daily, and occupying my time with the interesting features of a great city and strange people, as though an acquentance with them were the chi-f object of my life, days and seeks were soon "filtered into the sea of the past," and now I enoy the satisfaction of reaping a harvest the seeds of which were sown amid so much doubt and anxiety. Although our contract provided expressly that we should be employed in the hospitals at or near the seat of war in the Crimes, we at the same time agreed to go to any other point at which it might better suit the ends of the Government to employ our services. Upon receiving our commis-sions, therefore, instead of being required to bend our steps southward, we were ordered to report ourselves to the governor general of Finland at Helsingfors, who we were informed, would determine our final destination. A uniform being name our hand destination. A discharge of duty, we asked and obtained leave to postpone our departure from St. Petersburg for a few days in order to obtain the prescribed outfit. This consists of a dress and undress suit of black cloth. trimmed with red binding, silver buttons and lace, a helmet, sword and spurs. In addition to these, each efficer is required to have an overcoat of gray cloth, called a pulto, and which in this northern climate is constantly necessary for com-tort—the whole costing about one hundred and

In speaking of clothes I am reminded of a request to describe the form of dress in the Russian capital. Among the better classes the styles are not materially different from our own, and the party-dress of the gentlemen, with the exception of the very long, wide-toed boots, and strapped pants, which are at present in vogue, precisely the same. A lady dressed a la mode in New-York could scarcely be distinguished from one fitted out in St. Petersburg, by the dress merely, so great is the similarity. Paris appears to be mistress of styles and apparently governs the fashionable world with great uniformity Summer clothes are rarely seen, as they do not

afford sufficient protection against the chilly even-

ings and cold nights, which succeed even the warmest days. In addition to what we would consider a warm winter suit, most gentle nen wear habitually a heavy overcoat or cloak with one or two capes. Ask them why they do so and they reply that whatever is a good protection against cold is an equally good one against heat, and that they are really cooler with than without them. Whether this theory be true or not, it at any rate looks strange to see so many persons promenading the streets during the bottest part of a July day. each with clothes enough upon his back to compensate a polar bear for the loss of his hide. Perhaps in no place in the world of equal size and importance with St. Petersburg is there to be seen ess foppishness or fewer exquisites; animals of this kind not being as yet, domesticated there. Why this is so I cannot say, unless from the fact that so many young men seek their fortunes in the military service where everything is prescribed according to certain forms. and who at the present time at least, have something else with which to occupy their minds than the tie of a cravat or the twirl of a moustache.

Then again, the present generation have had a worthy example in the late Emperor, who, although possessed of a godlike form, of which he was ustly proud, in his dress consulted elegant simplicity, rather than show, and in his manners the dignity of manhood rather than the friskiness of a dancing-master. Everything about him was o this stamp, substantial—elegant. The interior of his palace being particularly so, magnificent but simple—the magnificence of the polished granite monolith that rose beneath his hands to "Alexan-der the First," or the plain, glistening panels of marble that line the interior of his greatest archi tectural work, the Izakchinche. The finest horses he empire can afford are to be seen in St. Petersburg a noble-looking "fast span" commanding al-most any price the owner is inclined to ask The young officer seated in his polished droshky, be-hind his finely groumed mag with a mujee driver n a blue cattan and low crowned hat, sailing down the Nevsky Prospect, presents a truly gay spectacie. The scepe, ho ever, is free from that clear-the-track you-old-logy air so common among the

is looked upon as a species of semi-barrarism be

noxious quid.

"boys" in our ewn country. If delayed in a nar-row track by any one ahead who is not disposed to drive fast enough to sait his youthful spirit, he will courteously rein up until an opening presents. when he politely passes by. The Russian gentle man, even behind a "fast horse," never forgets his politeness or the courtery due others, whether they be old or young, tast or slow. As in Boston, a special law exists here prohibiting smoking in the streets, and although almost all gentlemen, and many of the ladies, too, are passionately fond of, and much addicted to the habit, yet you never see it outside the houses. Chewing is unknown, and

thing is almost always on the tapis.

The 11th of this month was the Emperor's neath their good breeding, and really I think gen-tlemen appear much better, and are certainly more attractive, when their mouths are free from the Having everything in readiness we packed our

American companions upon the confused mass started in this manner for Helsingfors, a distance of near three hundred miles. Our exit from St. Petersburgh led us through some of the most fashionable streets of the city, and across the islands to its westward, which in Summer are the favorite resort for the pleasure seeking community. Our somewhat Crimean appearance and comfortof many and he merriment of not a few. We, however, put on as warlike an expression as possible, and saluting officers and soldiers with as much freedom as though born in the service, quietly enjoyed the consciousness of affording slight amusement to others As we crossed the besutiful Neva, the sun was just stooping to kiss the waters of the far seen Gulf of Finland, and for the last time, perhaps, to our eyes, pouring a flood of light upon the gilded domes and taperings spires of the city of the Czars. We were escorted to the gates of the city by Mr. Erving, secretary of I egation, and Mr. Jones, an American gentleman from New York, whose acquaintance we had fermed, and whom we had learned to prize for his many estimable qualities. Our final parting with it on was like an opping the last link that connected us with country and friends, and greatly augmented the regret I was already feeling, notwithst-anding my former desire to be on the march, at turning my back upon a place where I had found many pleasant acquaintances and spent many happy hours. During our stay in that city we were treated with the most marked kindness and consideration our minister, Gov. Seymour and theseer-tary of Legation, Mr. Erving Both, by their uniform kindness to their countrymen who visit St. Petersburg, .ndesr themselves to all, and should ever be gratefoly remembered. After leaving St. Peters burg, the road until reaching the boundary of old Finland, a distance of some 50 versts, is one of the most execrable over which we have yet had occa-sic to bruise our bones. It is paved with square stones of an equal length, set on end, and a tradi-tion is extant in that region of country which says it was made in this manner for the purpose of conreying the remains of departed friends to their final resting-place, hoping the rememerance of their last ride would prevent them from revisiting the scenes of their earthly cares, when those left behand should happen to be guilty of any unworthy act, as was the general belief. From the boundary, however, the roads through Finland are excel-lent—hard, smooth, and full of picturesque windings. The scenery is wild, and in many places pleasing landscapes present themselves, of which rapite bowlders, hills, lakes, and pine trees are the principal features, but are prevented from ap-pearing monotonous by the endless variety of their arranged ent. Large bowlders rear their time-worn forms in every direction, while smaller ones strew the ground thick as hailstones in a storm. The hilly, rocky nature of the country interferes of course very much with the cultivation of the soil, which otherwise is not generally of the kind when tickled with a hoe, laughs an abund-"ant barvest" The hardy Fin, however, delves away, and by severe blows menages to gain a live-liheod, not sitegether devoid of comfert, from a

patch of mother earth. The general appearance of these portions of the country under tillage is much the same as the more hilly sections of our own country Large double barns are erected near the farm houses to receive the grain, and the fields of meadow grass and ripening grain, waving like the sea in the summer breeze, present quite a familiar appearance. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and hemp are the staple products of the s.il. Agricultural implements, I should think, have not been improved much within the past century. They are few in number, and of the rudest workmanship. A McCormicks reaper would astonish the natives, and a threshing machine would save them much useless expenditure of time and labor, their mode of threshing grain being the same as that adopted by workmen in our streets when settling newly laid bowlders, pounding with the end of a large stick. Women share the labors of the field and road with the men, and appear equally as hardy and careless of

En route, we passed through Borgo, a small town with crocked streets and miserable houses, but celebrated as being the residence of Runeberg, the favorite peet of the Fin. He is said to promote than mediocie talent, and tunes his harp gracefully to granite, firs, and the rough music of the northern blasts, ever grateful themes to his countrymen. Loviso, once a frontier post of the weder, and said to have been a charming little place, built in the form of an amphitheatre upon a hill-side, gradually sloping to the sea shore, had been almost entirely destroyed by fire a few days before we passed through, and its smeking ruins presented a scene desolate enough. It was not, however, as was at first rumored, the result of a bombardment from the enemy's fleet, but was occusioned by accident, or carelessness, often the

cause of devouring fires.

Posting through Finland, as in Russia, is comfortless business. The bondkara, in which you ride, is a two-wheeled cart, without springs or cushions, and about equal, in conveniences for to one of our railroad dirt carts. The horses although small are full of life, and travel at a speed that would be apt to arouse the fears of a nervous person. After three days' and nights' ex-perience of its delightful agonies, we reached Hel-singtors, the capital of Finland. We were kindly received by Governor-general Berg, whom we found a courteous gentleman, and apparently toward as well-disposed. To our consul in teat place, Mr. Frenchell, we are also under many obligations for ndly attentions.

Helsingfors contains a population of about twenty thousand, is regularly laid out with streets, many of which are very handsome, and is the site of an observatory, senate house, a beauti-ful Greek church, the old Abo university and li-brary. The harbor is the best in Finland, and is effectually protected by the strong works of Swea borg, situated some three or four versts from the quay, upon a number (six or seven) of islands—granite beds—which lie at the entrance. The defenses bristle with a thousand cannon, and by the three days' bombardment which they have recently sustained, without any serious damage, have added additional testimony to their character of impregnability. The Russians excel in their prompt, un-ceasing efforts to repair any damage sustained by their fortifications; and at Sweaborg the sound of booming cannon had scarcely died away in the surrounding hills before a thousand workmen were engaged in repairing damages, and soon the works were in a better state of detense than ever.

After a few days' stay in that place we were ordered to Tavastheus, our present place of abode. This is a small but very old place, some sixty miles inland, and is very prettily situated on the bank of one of these numerous little lakes which det the face of the whole country. It is a most surrounded by hills which are always verdant with the graceful ne and juniper, and the view from the top of one of these is quite picturesque. It was the scene of a battle between Peter the Great and the forces of Charles XII during the effort of the former wrest the province from the dominion of the Swed-

ish King, some one hundred and fifty years ago, There is an old Swedish castle here which has withstood the changes of time and government for The dyke, earth-works and five or six centuries. buildings are still quite perfect, and look as much a strenghold as ever. At present it is used as a work house and place of correction for all who offend against the laws of Tavasland. This is an important inland military post, and is the site of a large hospital, which serves as a general receptacle for the one hundred thousand soldiers that are stationed in the various parts of the province. Although naturally a quiet place, the pressure of a large body of troops and the stirring times of war give it quite an air of variety. Almost every day in the calendar is with the Russians some kind of ssint's day or holiday, and then every acquaint-ance you form has a names-day, which is always celebrated by a regular Russian feast, to which c course as a friend you are invited, and expected to make yourself merry. So that socially some-

names-day, which is cerebrated throughout the empire as a national festival. The churches are open in the morning for worship, the military parade in tull dress, salutes are fired, feasting ne drinking and balls succeed each other, and all goes merrily on wherever the double-headed

eagle proclaims the power of the Czar. This week we were favored with a large annual market week we were lavored with a large annual market or fair, which, if not equal to that of Nijui Nor-good in world-wide celebrity, is of far more im-pertance to the people of Tavastheus. It is an epoch in the life of every one, far and near. With reference to it, the far ner sows his crops and eathers his harvest and with an exception. gathers his harvest, and with an eye to the vast concourse of people, the townsman lets his lodg-ings during the remaining (which in his eyes is the

minor) part of the year.

The scene itself was worthy the pen of Dickens, and whoever has read his visit to the Derby races can form some idea of its nature. For two or three days previous to its commencement prepa-tions were buisily going on—booths being exceted and occupied by merchants and traders. The out-posts of the assembling multitude began to arrive, and on the first day it came upon us like a " wolf in the feld "-men and horses, women and cows, children, calves and carts: produce, pigs and poul-try; all mixed together, "thick as leaves in Val-"lambroea," producing a most ludierous scene of confusion. A guard of Russian soldiers and mounted Cossacks attempted to keep order, which was no ordinary duty, particularly toward evening, when reason began to desert the multitude, driver from his stronghold by the excitement of the day and the too frequently indulged in libstions to Bacchus, to whose service the fairs are very much devoted. But I must close this already too length; letter, and at another time give you such other items as I may be able to gather in this rather outof the way place.

THE DEFENSE OF SEVASTOPOL. The following summary of Prince Garchakoff's report of the detense of Sevast polifiom the 17th of August to the 2 h of September, is taken from the Journal de Petersbourg:

On the 17th of August the enemy opened against the forbourg of Karabelinaya a double fire of a titlery, berisos tal and vertical, which was continued through twenty days. Our loss during this period amounted on the first day to fifteen hundred men, on troose followon the first day to fifteen nanored men, on Press sources
ing to one thousand; and from the 22d of August to the
5th of September to five hundred or six hundred men
every twenty-four hours. This cannonate, kept up
from the distant batteries as well as from those at a very from the distant batteries, as well as input toose as a very short distance from the line of defense, produced the most dissast one effect on our works; the ramparts and batteries, repaired every night under a beauty fire, countries down at last after a few shots; the parapets fell n large masses not the diches, and works which had cost incredible sacrifices and toil were again de-stroyed. To the left of the Karabelnya, which was mere particularly i jured by the enemy, the bastion number iwo was reduced every evening to a best of reins, and noce of its guns could be fired freely; we were compelled to transfer to the second live of de-ferre, which was still entire, the battery of twelve gurs as ablished on the left slope of the Malakoff hill; and even this record line suffered no less than the left face of the K rulleff bastion, against which the enemy

directed the heaviest fire.

"The proxinity of the approaches of the enemy, which almost touched the outward of these of our works; the irreparable damage done to the line of defences, and, above all, the loss sustained by the garrison from the fire of the enemy, which was rendered all heavier by the necessity of employing a constantly increasing number of men as laborers—all these circumstances united convined the consumdaring-this of the indispersable necessity of putting an ese to a new usdess effusion of blood, by aba doning to the eremy the city of S-vastopol reduced to heap of stens and arbes. But this evacuation, in face of a hostile torce of a hundred thousand men, whose approaches already touched our line of fortifica ions, presented the greatest difficulties, and imposed the necessity of selecting for the operation a particularly faessity of selecting for the operation a particularly fa-

vorable opportunity.

The report here repeals more in detail the effect of the few tajernal of the Allies on the Russian works; the falling ramperts filled up the diches, and it was impossible to comore than secure the powder magazines by covering them with earth. From the 5th to the 8th of September the report states that the loss of the garrison was four superior officers, for ty-seven subalterus, and three thousand nine hundred and reventeen men. After describing the arrange ments made on receiving notice that the troops of the Ailes were assembling in the 'renches in front of the Melsheff, Prince Gorchakoff adds: On the 8th of September, at 11:30 a.m., the enemy

"On the 8th of September, at 11:30 a.m., the enamy rushed precipitately from their saps against the angles of the Kornikeli baston and bastion No. 2.

"The dreches, filled up with the earth of the crumb of parapets did not present any great obstacle to the assailants. They rushed into bastion No. 2, drove from it the battalions of the regiment Olonet, and, and having spital town of the gaus, had gated the Orschekoli varine, and the second line of defense; but there Major Yaroschevitch, with a battalion of the Regiment Beloverek, repulsed them with the bayonet, and drove them beyond the parapet."

The report staces that the French were also repulsed from the twelve-gun battery into which they pene-

n billed or wounded; our troops kept th obstinately by the powder magazines nearest the tower and the batter, has commanded the bastion No. 3; but about 2 P. M. they were compelled to yield to the superiority in pumber of the masses of the enemy. superiority in pumber of the masses of the enemy, which continued to a ivarce and occupy the hill; our troops retired behind the gorge of the Masskoff. The conflict on this point where the adversaries were separated by the deep ditch and the rampart of the gorge, was maintained for a long time with obstinacy and fary; the numerous columns of the enemy made several attempts to throw our troops back, but were each time repulsed with the bayonet."

In the attack made at the same time on the Gervais

In the attack made at the same time on the Gervais batter, the French drove out of it the regiment of Charseurs of his Imperial Highness the Grand Dake Michael. The report then describes the English at tack

At roon the English advancing in skirmishing order, sustained by strong reserves, rushed on the anxie of oastion No. 3. The Vladimir regiment, thrown back at the first moment of attack, but supported in time by companies of the regiment Kausela-ka and Yakoursk, charged the enemy with the bayonet, and Yakours's, charged the enemy with the bayonet, and repulsed those of the English who had already gained the parapet, and were set ing fire to the fascines of the sides of the embrasures. Lieutenant-General Pavloff, who expected a record attack of the basion by the enemy, reenterced the traops of the deferse by the Scienghitzk regiment, which formed the reserve. The enemy did ren with a stack at the angle of the basion, but was repulsed by this regiment, under the command of Col. Mezentsiff, who fell during the assault. A third attack by the enemy was repulsed with the same success as the two first. A portion of the as-allants established the two first. A portion of the as-all-ante-established the needees in the fosse, and directed thence a sharp fire of muskerry, forty-eight volunteers of the Visdini' regiment, under the command of Easign Doubrovine, esseemed into the dilch and drove the English out of it."

The propert details the includest of the analysis of the contract of the c

to the control of it.

The report details the incidents of the conflict on the ty side of the Malakoff. It appears only that the rench did sot advance beyong the works they had taken at room, and reveral attempts to do so are described as having been foliad. At last however, the commander-in-chief himself proceeded to the second line of our introdehments before the Malakoff hill, and, finding the hight occupied by large muses of French troops, in the rear of which there were strong reserves, he was convinced that the reaccupa-tion of the Kornileff bastion (the Malayoff) would sgain necessitate immense sacrifices. As he had al-ready decided on anandoning the city, he resolved to take advantage of the fact that the assault had been ealised on every other point to execute this most ifficult operation while the enough were stiff enhanced y satigue. Accordingly he ordered Livit nant-gen-ral Schepeleff not to alrack the Komiteff bastion, but at all bazards to prevent the enemy from da douching from is in the discution of the city. These orders were punctually executed, not withstanding all the efforts of the French to advance in front of the

orge of the battion.
'It is thus that, thanks to the courage and firmness of the garrison, notwithstanding the destruction of our works by a prolonged hombardment, every attack of works by a prolonged hombardment, every attack of an enemy superior in numbers was repulsed on live points of the defense. Even the occuration of the Malskoff, the only point on which the assault succeed was only one to the immense superiority of the numbers of the enemy, who threw forward against it about 30,000 men, and to the disadva tages of position presented by the side of the Malskoff next the city, which readered communications with it from the city is self extremely difficult.

Fince Gorchshoff them mentions the names of the officers who had distinguished themselves during the later operations, and gives the number of killed and

later operations, and gives the number of killed and wounded during the day of the 8th September; it was 4 septembers, 15 subalterns, and 2,625 men killed; wounded, 16 superior officers, 208 substerns, and 5,810 men; contused, Famperior officers, 38 substerns,

and 1.138 men; 24 officers and 1,739 men were missing He thinks the loss of the Allies in killed and wounded nust have been enormous. The report then proceeds

o the evacuation: At 4 p.m. the Commander-in-Chief gave the

to the evacuation:

At 4 p. m. the Commander-in-Chief gave the order to commence the evacuation of the south side of Sevastopo at the fall of night, and for the manaportation of the troops to the north side, partly by boats, partly by the bridge cous rected in the bay. The opera ion was conducted in the following manner:

The volunteers and part of the artiliers were left on the line of defence, and kept up a slack fire from the gaus and small arms. The lines of barricades previously constructed in the interior of the city were occupied on the right by the regiments Tobolsk. Volhynia, and Mirsk; on the left, by those of Azoff and Odessa. Covered by these troops in advance, the different corpe formed behind them were marched in succession to the Nicholas place, and thence c owed the creek by the bridge; those from the Karabernaya faubourg were carned over is boats and steamers prepared by Vice-Admiral Novasibky. When the traops and all quitted the Nicholas place and the Paulovsky point, and the wounded in the batteries of Nicholas and Paul had been transported to the north side, a signal was given, and the rest of the artillery, the volunteers, and the troops occupying the barriesdes began to move toward the points of pessage of the bay. As the last troops retired from the different points of the line of defence, the heavy pieces of a tiliery on the works were, as far as pressive rendered usales, and tag ponder magazines, as well as the city itself, set on fire. After all the troops had crossed to the nor h side of the harbor, the heidge was removed. On the 9th of September, after the evacuation of the city, the batte ies No. 7, No. 8 and No. 10 expended; the Paul batte is No. 7, No. 8 and No. 10 expended; the Paul Batter is No. 7, No. 8 and No. 10 expended; the Paul

powder in the Nicholas battery.

"Tus, after three hundred and forty-nine days ob-stinate defence of a city surrounded hastily and in sight of the enemy, with field works, and presenting betwen its different parts natural obstacles has the south Cook and the harbor, the garrison execusted the city wilhout being molested. The event, all under the impression of the bloody opposition he had not during the cay, oid not even think of pursuing us. Our parsage to the north side of the city cost us only a few men.

A note states that the number of magazines blown up was thirty five.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIES.

From the Journal doe tobate.

The corpe-d'armée of Eupstoria constitutes, although at a distance, the express left of the general system of operations of the Allies This corps measures both the right of the Russians and the center of their communications with Southern Russia, from which they obtain their supplies in the Crimea. Teeir army before Sevastopel meintains, for the present, its right at the northern forts, its center in the fortifications of the northern forts, its center in the fortifications of the Mackennic hights, opposite to the lower course of the Chernaya, and its left on the hights above Chorgona, which are occupied by the Piedmontese. But inis left appears at present greatly menaced by the movements of the right wing of the Adies in the mountains of Beider. The only elements of appreciation which we yet possess are the dispatches of Geo. Gorch koff, the last of which is dated the 6th. He, first of all, spoke of ergagements of the varguard toward Durkussa, or Ruillages and said that our a vanced posts had been repulsed by the Cossacks; then he announced that that place remained in our power; then that he Allies had, on place remained in our power; then that he Allies had, on the 22c ult, an engagement with his infantry, and that they jetlied toward the same Ourkussa; and afterward that the Allies baving come down from the mountains, had forced incuselves a passage—an inmenticises, had forced themselves a passage—an ingenious expression to dissimula's some combat in which the Russians were driven from their position. Finally, under date of the 4th the Russian general autorities that the Allies were extending their o scaling from the mountains of Baidar to the valley of the Upper Belbek; and according to another dispatch of the same general, of the 6th, our troops had left the Upper Belbek. Thus then they had only gone so far as to make a reconnoissance. But this sole indication denotes a marked progress of the Allies on the left wing of the Russians to surround them. The Belbek in fact flows at three or four leagues to the rear of Mackensie. We do not know to what part of the valley of the Upper Belbek they went, but this be supservice. We do not know to what part of the valley of the Upper Belbek trey went, but it may be supposed that it was to Karlen opposite Foti Sala, because there a sists there a soad which crosses the mountains of Baidar to that village. It is even to be noted that from Foti Sala the road runs on the right bank of the Belbek, to join the high road from Sevastopol to Sympheropol at a place named Khutor Trakir the um farm). It is the road which the Tarrars of the southern region were accustomed to take to reach Bakehisern. As the Russians no doubt still occupy the village of Aitod v, at the rise of the Chonlen, which falls into the Chernaya at Chorgoun, and the village of Chamli-Ozembak, the Alies will probably not attempt to establish themselves on the upper Deatak before having driven the enemy from Aitodor and the other position—if that is to form part of the plan of Marshai Polissier to prolong his right wing to the Belbek. Gen. Gorenkoff lacily announces that the Allies have removed their troops from their right, between Balaslava and the Chernaya. This is very well excluded by the move. and drove them beyond the parapet."

The report states that the French were also repulsed from the twelve-gun battery into which treey penetrated by the chesaus de frise, and tree proceeds to the French grand state k of the Malakoff to ver:

"The single of the Korni eff bassion (the Malakoff) was attacked by an enormous mass of troops—five French divisions, amounting to about 30,000 men. The advanced column entered the bassion by the left angle and drove back from it the regiment Praga. The commander of this regiment. Connel Freund, charged the Fench with several companies with the bayonet, and checked them; but he was wounded, and the assaulting columns which contained to come up repulsed by a vigorous charge the regiments on the hill at the time, and the enemy held possession of the whole of its summit. Most of the commanders of regiments and battalions, as well as the officers, had been willed or wounded; our troops kept their ground obstication in the commanders of regiments and battalions, as well as the officers, had been willed or wounded; our troops kept their ground obstication in the commanders of regiments and battalions, as well as the officers, had been willed or wounded; our troops kept their ground challenges that the Alles baye removed their troops from their right, between Balaslava and the Chernaya. This is very well explained by the movements which we have just described. The Russians will not at empt to advance in that direct tempt to advance in that direct heart wounded expose themselves to be taken in the rear by our right wing. However this may be, all the right wing of the army has taken possession of the move the large well of the light by the way, there are reserves, because then they would expose themselves to be taken in the rear by our right wing. However this may be, all the right wing of the army has taken possession of the move taken in the rear by our right wing. However this may be all the right wing. However this may be all the right wing to the large well excended.

## FRANCE,

M. Erdau lately published a work entitled "Mysti"cal France; or, Fictures of the Religious Eccentric"ties of the Age". The author, having violently attacked the Catholic religion, was tried last mouth by the
court of Correctional police, and only sent-need to eight
days in prisonment and 100 france line. The printer was
fined 40 france and the editor 100 france. The attorneygeneral having appealed a minima, a sinst the scatence,
M. Erdau appeared yearerday before the Imperial
count, and was compressed to one year's incrisonment. court, and was consembled to one year's imprisonment, 3 000 francs fire and costs. The court, moreover, or-dered the destruction of the copies of the work seized, as well as those that may be seized hereafter.

REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 27, 1855. Since the battle of Saltillo which took place on the 22d and 23d of July, the action of the revolu tionary drama has been transferred to other por. tions of the Republic, whence you are likely to have received more reliable intelligence than we have here. Instead of following up his advantage by an immediate march on the interior, Governor Vidaurri, content with baving sent Juan Zuazus with one thousand men to attack San Luis Potesi, returned to this city early in August, where he has since remained inactive. The only act by which he has signalized his presence among us has been the promulgation of certain amendments of the tariff of June, 1853, commonly known as that

Garza, leaving the command of a portion of his forces then near Camargo to Guadalupe Garcia, marched for San Luis by another route, intending to cooperate with Zuazua. The former had with him some four or five hundred men. Before reaching their destination they were met by Comoniort, one of the generals of Alvarez, who ms propositions to Garza to act in concert on the sented, subject, however, to the approval of Vi-daurri. This the latter would by no means give. He had just previously dismissed the deplomatic agents of two great neighboring powers—the one from Texas, and the other from the Cuban Junta, - with a diplomatic assurance that is case of need he would accept their assistance, and accede to their humane and honorable propositions. Flushed with recent success, and tickled out of his propriety by the fictitions importance which the attrestid overtures seemed to have given him, he would hear of no coached to have given him, he would hear of no coached to have given him, he would hear of no coached him him. cert with another chief, nor of any plan but his own. A heroic resolve without doubt, as, however admirable his plan may be, and it is excellent, strict adherence to it is certain to array against him two-thirds of the republic. But then if it came to the worst he could call on his Texas friends : secede to the demands of the Cuban junts by placing Soto de la Mariva or Matamoros at their disposal as a rendezvous for fillibastering operations; preclaim the republic of Sierra Madre, thus adding a new star to the constellation of American republic, and becoming himself the immerial ruler of its destinies! Not such a shabby

E.